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PROGRESS REPORT
of
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-ICA CONTRACT
PROGRAM WITH TURKEY
Period Ending March 31, 1957
Compiled by Harry G. Gould
Campus Coordinator

A.I.D.
Reference Center
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INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY.....	1
HOME STAFF.....	3
FIELD STAFF.....	4
PARTICIPANT TRAINING.....	5
REPORTS FROM FIELD	
Administration, Dr. M. L. Baker	
Ataturk University.....	10
Ankara.....	12
Plant Ecology, Dr. T. H. Goodding.....	13
Home Economics, Mary Rokahr.....	16
Range Management, Dr. E. C. Conard.....	18
Plant Pathology, Dr. W. W. Ray.....	22
Irrigation, John C. Steele.....	24
Animal Breeding, Dr. C. T. Blunn.....	27
Extension and Information, Harold L. Allen.....	30
Artificial Insemination, Fred F. McKenzie.....	33
Progress Report by Irwin R. Hedges, Chief Office of Food and Agriculture, USOM/Turkey.....	39

SUMMARY

This report marks the completion of two years of operations under the University of Nebraska-International Cooperation Administration Contract for educational services to Turkey.

Ankara University

Accomplishments have been generally encouraging in the Ankara University phases of the program.

Forty-four staff members from Ankara University have come to the United States to study and become acquainted with Land Grant College organizations and operations. Twenty-five of these have completed this training and returned to Turkey. Two are remaining for the second year under the program and one remains on his own initiative and support to study and conduct research in chemistry.

One Ankara participant applied for a position on the new Ataturk University staff and was accepted. He is remaining for one additional year on the Ataturk phase of the program.

Reports on those who have returned to Turkey indicate a rather high degree of accomplishments toward the objectives of their training.

Ten University of Nebraska staff members and two secretaries are now assigned to the University of Ankara for full time duty. In addition, the time of Dr. Baker as Dean of the group is divided in proportion to the needs between Ankara and Ataturk. While all of our subject matter staff members do some teaching through interpreters, the major value seems to be advisory in the improvement of methods and techniques.

Present indications are for the continuance of the Ankara phase of the program with appointments of replacements for those University of Nebraska staff members whose 2-year tours of duty are expiring soon.

Ataturk University

The program of building the new Ataturk University has developed slowly. Land has been acquired but buildings are still in the blue-print stage. Delays in passage of authorizing legislation and other major decisions on the top level in Turkey seem to cause the greatest block.

Six participants are now studying in the United States for appointment to the Ataturk staff.

Three University of Nebraska staff members and one secretary are working full time on this project in addition to the over-all service of Dean Baker.

The goal of opening the new University by October 1, 1958 appears doubtful of attainment at this time.

Continuation of this part of the contract seems now dependent on decisive and positive action in the higher echelons in Turkey.

PERSONNEL

Field Staff.

Since October 1, 1956 recruitment of staff personnel included the following:

Secretaries:

Miss Regina Hughes, secretary, was hired to replace Mary Lou Magorian who resigned effective October 31, 1956. Miss Hughes arrived in Turkey October 1 and Miss Magorian arrived back in Lincoln about the same time.

Mrs. V. Louise Nelson Bass resigned effective December 31, 1956. One applicant was approved for clearance but before such clearance was secured from Washington this person withdrew her application. This position was filled on March 1, 1957 by appointment of Miss Mary Jane Wollen who left for Turkey on March 6, 1957.

Fruit and Vegetable Storage Specialist:

Dr. L. L. Claypool of the University of California was secured for this position and he arrived in Turkey January 31, 1957. Dr. Claypool is an outstanding leader in this field.

Veterinarian:

Dr. B. T. Simms formerly chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry USDA and presently Director, Livestock Research Service, USDA, has agreed to accept this assignment in Turkey and is being processed to arrive there by July 1, 1957. His broad experience and leadership in this field should make him a great asset to our field staff in Turkey.

Farm Structures Specialist:

This is the only position on our field staff which we have been unable to fill up to this date. Continuing contacts are being made with possible applicants.

Short Term Specialist:

Chemist Advisor: Dr. T. J. Thompson, Professor of Chemistry, was prepared to go to Turkey for six weeks in connection with the planning of a chemistry building for the new Ataturk University. Delays in the development of this project in Turkey caused indefinite postponement of this assignment.

Replacements:

The following field staff assignments for two-year tours of duty are being completed in 1957 as follows:

Dean & Chief of staff, M. L. Baker	March 31, 1957
Arts & Science, A. T. Anderson	May 31, 1957
Engineer, J. Orvis Keller	May 31, 1957
Architect, Stanley A. Smith	April 22, 1957
Agronomist, T. H. Goodding	June 30, 1957

Many problems are presented in connection with securing adequate replacements in these positions so that continuity may be maintained.

Agreement has been reached with ICA Washington that when the best interests of the program can thus be served, a tour of duty may be extended until a suitable replacement is secured and sent to Turkey. Of course, this is contingent on USOM and Turkish approval and the willingness of the staff member to accept such extension.

Home Staff:

Harry G. Gould	Coordinator
Frances H. Lawritson	Secretary
Clifford W. Ackerson	Academic Program Officer($\frac{1}{2}$ time)
Ruth J. Swanson	Finance & Accounting Officer- ($\frac{1}{2}$ time)
Beverly S. Dumpert	Clerk Stenographer($\frac{1}{2}$ time)

Committee meetings:

The University of Nebraska Turkish Program Committee meets about twice each quarter to receive progress reports and consider problems incident to the contract. Special meetings to consider emergency problems are subject to the call of the chairman, Dean Lambert. Committee members keep in close contact with developments and give counsel and guidance to contract operations.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA STAFF IN TURKEY

Name	Position	Date of Arrival in Turkey	Tour of Duty
ALLEN, Hal	Extension Information Specialist	Oct. 1, 1956	2 years
ANDERSON, Albin T.	Arts & Science	June 8, 1955	2 years
BAKER, Marvel L.	Chief Advisor	Apr. 10, 1955	2 years
BLUNN, Cecil T.	Animal Breeding Spec.	Mar. 19, 1956	2 years
CLAYPOOL, L. L.	Fruit & Vegetable storage Specialist	Jan. 30, 1957	1 year
CONARD, Elverne C.	Range Management Specialist	May 21, 1956	2 years
FOX, Robert L.	Soils Specialist	Sept. 9, 1956	2 years
GOODDING, T. H.	Agronomy (Plant Ecologist)	July 23, 1955	2 years
HUGHES, Regina	Secretary	Oct. 31, 1956	2 years
KELLER, J. Orvis	Engineer	June 18, 1955	2 years
MAGORIAN, Mary Lou	Secretary	Apr. 19, 1955 Resigned Oct. 31, 1956	2 years
McKENZIE, Fred	Artificial Insem.	Aug. 29, 1956	2 years
NEEMAN, Bonnie	Secretary	Mar. 14, 1956	2 years
NELSON, V. Louise	Secretary	July 23, 1955 Resigned Dec. 31, 1956	2 years
RAY, W. W.	Plant Pathologist	July 4, 1956	2 years
ROKAHR, Mary	Home Economist	July 2, 1956	2 years
SMITH, Stanley A.	Architect	May 9, 1955	2 years
STEELE, John C.	Irrigation	Mar. 22, 1956	2 years
WOLLEN, Mary Jane	Secretary	March 8, 1957	2 years

PARTICIPANT TRAINING

Prior to October 1, 1956 forty participants had arrived from Turkey for observation and study under the direction of the University of Nebraska Contract Program. Of this number three finished this training and returned to Turkey prior to October 1, 1956. Nine additional participants arrived between October 1, 1956 and March 31, 1957.

Up to March 31, 1957 twenty-five participants had finished their training and returned to Turkey to resume their duties at the University of Ankara. One participant (Dr. Aras) was transferred from Ankara to Ataturk staff in training and his training period was extended for one additional year in the United States. Another participant (Dr. Akyildiz) arranged to take an additional year of training at his own expense. On March 31, 1957 twenty-six Turkish participants remained in training under the Nebraska Contract Program. (See attached list)

Evaluation of participant training in the United States is rather difficult. No doubt some made much more progress than others. Two things which had great influence on progress were English language proficiency and general attitudes or interest in learning. A few who had been to the United States previously were proficient in the language from the beginning. The majority had to study English intensively. In most of these later cases the progress in ability to understand and speak the English language over the period of training was phenomenal. Attitudes were generally excellent. Apparent exceptions could be attributed in most cases to differences in philosophy. Those who have returned to Turkey seem to reflect general effectiveness of the training they received here. Some excellent reports have been filed by some of the participants after they returned to Turkey.

Orientation of Participants:

All participants are brought directly to Lincoln after arrival in New York. Special efforts are made to brief them on general matter of procedures and to acquaint them with the organization and general objectives of the University of Nebraska as a Land-Grant College and its relationships particularly to Agriculture. Those who remain in Nebraska learn more in detail about organization, procedures and objectives of the University as a Land-Grant Institution. Those going to other institutions are programmed to study and observe these things in such institutions. It is recognized that the best results may be obtained through frequent repetition of the so-called "Briefing" throughout the period of training. Language difficulties may render early briefing almost useless. Absorption of new ideas should progress at an ever-increasing tempo as various abilities improve.

Institutional Cooperation:

Staff members of the University of Nebraska, particularly chairmen of Departments and Participant Advisors, have been most cooperative in furthering the programs of participants. Requirements in both time and efforts from University staff are proportionally much higher for these participants than for the regular graduate students. The exchange value and possibilities of contributing towards improved international relationships seem to be accepted as a worthwhile challenge.

Acceptance by other universities and institutions including commercial agencies has been gratifying. They seem to reflect friendly cooperation and mutual acceptance on the part of both the cooperating agencies and the participants.

Outlook:

Participants scheduled to arrive during the next year are in most cases those being prepared to accept leadership in the new Ataturk University. Many of these people are expected to do graduate study for credit toward advanced degrees. Problems as evidenced previously will probably be intensified. Proposals for 30 additional participants have been received for arrival during 1957.

TURKISH PARTICIPANTS
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-ICA CONTRACT PROGRAM

Name	Field of Interest	Date of Arrival in U. S.	Univ. Nebr. Advisor	Scheduled Date of Departure from U. S.
Ankara University				
AKYILDIZ, Remzi	Feed Chem.	Oct. 23, 1955	Borchers	Oct. 22-started training as independent student.
ALAGOZ, Halis	Irrigation	Oct. 14, 1955	Schleusener	Oct. 13, 1956
ARDA, Mustafa	Poultry Dis.	Aug. 21, 1956	Young	Aug. 20, 1957
BARAN, Sati	Veterinary	Oct. 7, 1955	Olson	Oct. 16, 1956
BAYRAKTAR, Kazim	Veg. Prod. & Improv.	Oct. 17, 1955	Miller	Oct. 16, 1956
BULGURLU, Sukru	Beef cattle prod. & research	Oct. 14, 1955	Loeffel	Sept. 13, 1956
CAGATAY, Mecid	Physical Chem. Soils	June 28, 1956	Mazurak	July 13, 1957
CAGLAR, K. Omer	Soils Mgt.	June 17, 1956	Hanway & Olson	Oct. 9, 1956
CAIGUNER, Cemil	Agri. ext. & Info.	Oct. 17, 1955	Lux	Oct. 16, 1956
DOGUS, Rasim	Agri. Mach.	Oct. 7, 1955	Hurlbut	Oct. 5, 1956
DUZGUNES, Orhan	Ani. Science	Oct. 3, 1955	Loeffel	Oct. 5, 1956
EKER, Macit	Beef Cattle Prod. & research	July 6, 1956	Loeffel	July 13, 1957
ELCI, Sahap	Agronomy	Sept. 1, 1955 (transferred from ICA group)	Gorz & Kehr	Aug. 31, 1956
ERKUT, Ayse	Home Ec.	Jan. 13, 1957	McKinney	Jan. 12, 1959
ERSOY, Ethem	Biochem.-vet.	Sept. 7, 1956	Hoerlein	Sept. 6, 1957
GOGUS, Kemal	Ani. Nutrition	Oct. 7, 1955	Loeffel	Oct. 5, 1957
GUNER, Hifzi	Soil Mgt.	Oct. 23, 1955	Koehler	Oct. 24, 1956
GURUN, Mehmet	Cattle Dis.	Oct. 7, 1955	Olson	Oct. 5, 1956
HASA, Osman	Veterinary	Oct. 7, 1955	Olson	Oct. 5, 1956

Ankara University Cont'd.

Name	Field of Interest	Date of Arrival in U. S.	Univ. Nebr. Advisor	Scheduled Date of Departure from U. S.
HIZALAN, Eyub	Soil Survey & class.	Jan. 23, 1957	Matelski	Jan. 22, 1958
ILISULU, Kamil	Potato breed. & prod.	Oct. 7, 1955	Werner	Oct. 5, 1956
KADAIKILER, Suleyman	Power Mach.	Oct. 7, 1955	Hurlbut	Oct. 5, 1956
KANSU, Akif	Entomology	Oct. 7, 1955	Hill	Oct. 5, 1956
KISAKUREK, Hakki	Viticulture	July 6, 1956	Miller	July 13, 1957
KONUK, Talat	Vet. physiology	Sept. 21, 1956	Hoerlein	Sept. 20, 1957
KUNDAK, Suat	Home Ec.	Jan. 13, 1957	McKinney	Jan. 12, 1959
OMURTAG, Cemal	Food control & hygiene	Sept. 26, 1956	Hoerlein	Sept. 25, 1957
ORAMAN, Nail	Grape breed.- prod. mrkt.	Apr. 3, 1956	Miller	Oct. 5, 1956
OZCAN, Cahit	Internal Dis.- Veterinary	Aug. 30, 1956	Hoerlein	Aug. 29, 1957
OZGUDEN, Turgut	Anatomy (vet.)	Dec. 26, 1956	Young	Dec. 25, 1957
OZKAZANC, Nazim	Toxicology	Sept. 7, 1956	Hoerlein	Sept. 6, 1957
SAHINKAYA, Rezan	Home Ec.	Oct. 18, 1955	McKinney	Oct. 17, 1957
SANDIKCIOGLU, Mehmet	Sheep Breed.	Oct. 7, 1955	Loeffel	Oct. 5, 1956
SAPMAZ, Kazim	Marketing-Agri. Prod.	Oct. 23, 1955	Miller	Oct. 16, 1956
SONMEZ, Resit	Sheep & wool prod.	Oct. 7, 1955	Loeffel	Oct. 5, 1956
TEKELI, Sait	Fruits & vogs.	Nov. 14, 1955	Miller	May 13, 1956
TEMIZER, Mustafa	Veterinary	Oct. 7, 1955	Olson	Oct. 5, 1956

Ankara University Cont'd.

Name	Field of Interest	Date of Arrival in U. S.	Univ. Nebr. Advisor	Scheduled Date of Departure from U.S.
TOSUN, Osman	Cereal Breed.- Seeds	Sept. 16, 1956 (10 mos.)	Gardner	July 15, 1957
TURKER, Ismet	Cereal Chem.	Jan. 31, 1956	Sandstedt	Jan. 23, 1957
ULUOZ, Mustafa	Milling, Baking, yeasts	Nov. 14, 1955	Sandstedt	Nov. 7, 1956
URMAN, Huseyin	Animal Path.	Aug. 21, 1956	Hoerlein	Aug. 20, 1957
YARKIN, Ibrahim	Dairy Cattle	June 4, 1956	Davis	Dec. 13, 1956
YAZICIOGLU, Turgut	Fruits & vogs. Tech.	June 8, 1956	Feeney	Dec. 13, 1956

Ataturk University

AKSOZ, Ibrahim	Ag Econ.	Jan. 20, 1957	Kanel	July 19, 1958
ALKAN, Ziya	Ag Engineer- ing	Jan. 20, 1957	Hurlbut	Jan. 19, 1959
ARAS, Ali	Farm Mgt.- Records & acc't.	Oct. 23, 1955	Epp	Oct. 22, 1956- Transferred to Ataturk group & training ex- tended one year.
BAYKAN, Omer	Soils Science	Jan. 23, 1957	Matelski	Feb. 15, 1959
CATALTAS, Ihsan	Chemistry	Jan. 23, 1957	Washburn	July 22, 1959
TOSUN, Fahrettin	Agronomy	Jan. 20, 1957	Goodding	Feb. 15, 1959

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA GROUP IN TURKEY
ATATURK-ANKARA UNIVERSITIES PROGRAM.

From Reports

by

Marvel L. Baker

Dean of our staff in Turkey

Ataturk University Program

Progress was distinctly limited. The exhibits submitted under the Architectural Competition held for the purpose of selecting an Architect responsible for the development of actual construction plans and specifications for the University buildings were judged.

The Jury was composed of a number of leading Turkish architects; Glenn Stanton and Richard Neutra, two leading American architects; and Stanley Smith of our Group. The judging is one thing which was done expeditiously. This was possible because of hard work and long hours put in by members of the Jury. It was completed on October 7 with a scheduled date of October 15. The Jury also took time for a one-day flight to Erzurum to inspect the university site.

Two Istanbul architects had the winning exhibit and were selected. They are:

Enver Tokay
Hayati Tabanlı

The Jury also made numerous suggestions with reference to modifications of the Campus Plan and of some of the building plans submitted as the winning exhibit.

Unfortunately, subsequent events have not moved as the judging of the exhibits. Although almost three months have elapsed since the selection of the architects, contracts with them on the part of the Ministry of Public Works have not been completed. We are told that these should be completed by the middle of January.

This delay of course raises grave questions about the feasibility of beginning construction at Erzurum early next spring. This in turn casts doubt upon the buildings being ready for use by the fall of 1958. However, I am told that construction on TL 25,000,000 worth of buildings will start early this spring.

Personnel

The problem of providing an adequate teaching and research staff or faculty for Ataturk University is probably the most difficult one in connection with development of the university.

In October 1956 clearance (approval by employing agencies) had not been received on even the limited number we had been able to obtain for the first group to be sent to the United States for training. This Group included eleven men in Agriculture and four men in Letters and Science. We were limited to people presently employed by some university or government agency as no enabling legislation for Ataturk University had been passed and there was no way to employ personnel directly for Ataturk University. Approval by employing agencies was not given for two men in the Agriculture group. One had resigned from his university position and therefore could not be included. Two men were so deficient in English that it was apparent that they could not be sent before June. One man asked to be deferred because of personal reasons. This left five men in Agriculture. One of these was already in the United States under the Ankara University program and is staying for an additional year. The other four were sent in January 1957.

Of the four men in Letters and Science, one withdrew for personal reasons and two are being held until later because of English. We expect to send them perhaps in June, 1957. No selections of Engineering personnel have been made.

It is hoped to send a number of Participants in June or August 1957. Knowledge of English as well as a number of other factors is likely to handicap us. There is now no scheduled English course into which we can put people requiring English instruction early enough to get them to the United States by August 20, even if we find the people.

The paucity of senior staff is deplorable. It is due to at least two factors. There is an actual marked scarcity of competent personnel in many fields. Even in cases where people might otherwise be available, they hesitate to commit themselves as long as there is no basic legislation for Ataturk University.

Basic Law or Charter

A draft of a basic law was prepared by the Committee, the other members of which generally were members of an Ataturk University Development Committee before our arrival. The present group ostensibly consists of nine (9) Turkish members in addition to our four.

In practice, this Committee has proved a poor substitute for what we expected when we came--full-time Counterparts, preferably the Rector and three Deans of the new University. This is no reflection upon the members of the Committee themselves. It is inherent in the composition of the Committee. It is composed of University professors (with the exception of the Secretary of the Committee). These are men who already are fully employed. Its Secretary-General (or chairman) lives in Istanbul. Committee meetings are supposed to be held once per week. The Chairman does not always come and frequently is in Ankara for only a few hours. It is only rarely that any other member of the Committee assumes responsibility (or probably can) for getting anything done. Liaison between the Committee and the Ministry is very poor; between the Chairman and the Turkish members of the Committee very poor; and between him and the American members practically non-existent.

I have pointed out to the Minister of Education the shortcomings of the committee as constituted and from a functional standpoint and suggested alternative ways of remedying the situation. The Minister advised me that he was aware of the situation and greatly concerned and that he would take personal charge of the situation.

Ankara University

This program has developed reasonably well. We now have nine staff members working full time, eight of them with the Faculty of Agriculture and one with the Faculty of Veterinary Science. None of them apparently are satisfied with what they are accomplishing and that is as it should be. However, the work generally is going well. The development of the new departments of Home Economics and Extension and Information is necessarily slow.

During the past Quarter most of the Participants sent to the United States last year have returned. They seem to be well pleased with their experience in the States. Personally, I am gratified at their apparent development during their periods in the United States.

During the past Quarter we have sent one Participant from the Faculty of Veterinary Science to the United States and now have three from Agriculture ready to go in January 1957. Work on the limited number of additional Participants to come from the Faculty of Agriculture, including Home Economics, under our present program is under way. Thus far the Faculty of Veterinary Science has not made any recommendations. This delay may make it difficult to send them next summer.

Dr. Goodding and his colleagues have been instrumental in obtaining some considerable additions to the library of the Faculty of Agriculture.

Cooperation

The Nebraska program has been transferred for administrative purposes from Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources to Public Administration and Education. It is too soon to know how this may effect cooperation between our staff and ICA Specialists in Agriculture at the working level, if at all.

The Immediate Future

The next Quarter should see rapid development of building plans. It is hoped that the impasse on the Ataturk University law can be resolved. If it is, this may help us in remedying the unsatisfactory Committee situation. In any event, this must be resolved.

We also hope to lay the groundwork for the extension with some modifications of our program. The Ministry of Education and both Faculties have expressed the wish to see the program extended. In my opinion, the basic legislation should be assured and the unsatisfactory committee situation resolved before the Ataturk phase of the program is extended.

Provisions should be made soon to assure necessary laboratory and field equipment for the first year's operations. Assuming that the University is to open in the fall of 1958, this should be at Erzurum by the spring of 1958.

Provisions for the replacement of present members of the Ataturk University Group must be made soon.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH ASSISTANCE
FROM REPORTS

by

T. H. Goodding
Specialist in Plant Ecology

(This is typical of the work of a subject matter specialist on our staff in Turkey).

1. THE DEVELOPMENT OF COURSES:

The course in Plant Ecology which was developed last year is being revised to some extent this year. The class meets twice a week and the course extends through both the first and second semesters. Last school year, the course was offered only to Agronomy majors, whereas this year the course includes both Agronomy and Soils majors making a total of sixty (60) students in the class.

2. THE TRAINING OF PEOPLE WHO PRESUMABLY WILL TAKE OVER THE COURSE WHEN I LEAVE:

Dr. Huseyin Gokcora, a former graduate student at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture is my interpreter. After having had my course in Crop Ecology at Nebraska plus the experience of acting as my interpreter starting on a second year at the Ankara University College of Agriculture, he should be well-prepared to take over the teaching of the course next school year. We have evaluation conferences from time to time concerning the subject matter content of the course, the use of teaching aids and methods of subject matter presentation.

3. PARTICIPATION IN FACULTY RESEARCH:

During the spring, summer, and fall months, seed and plant collecting trips were made. The materials collected are not only for use in research programs at the Ankara University College of Agriculture but will also be used to study requests received from Agronomists and Plant Breeders in the States from whom we have received seed for plant purposes in Turkey.

4. ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPING COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS WITHIN THE FACULTY:

Library Project

Through the cooperation of the U. S. International Cooperative Administration and Mr. Norman Smith of the Food and Agricultural Division

of ICA, one hundred and eight (108) copies of books on different phases of Agriculture were made available to the Departmental Libraries on the Ankara University College of Agriculture campus.

At the request of Dr. M. L. Baker, Dean of the Ataturk and Ankara University Program, Mr. Wayne B. Collings, Librarian at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture, collected twenty-five (25) cartons (16-13-10 inches in size) of bulletins and circulars from Land Grant Institutions and Experiment Stations in twenty (20) different states of the United States and sent them to Ankara. These were classified according to subject matter and distributed to the different Departmental Libraries on the Ankara University College of Agriculture campus with the understanding that these publications were not only to be made available to Department majors and faculty in which the publications were placed, but that members of other Departments should have access to them.

A carton of publications from the American Library in Ankara was received and distributed in like manner.

Other Types of Cooperation

Some assistance has been given staff members in writing English summaries for Doctor's theses and research reports. A number of staff members have asked for help in the writing of English letters.

5. COOPERATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE:

Appointment to the National Seed Advisory Committee, The Purpose and Scope of Work of this Organization

On 3 October 1956, word was received from Dean Ozbek that I had been appointed to the National Seed Advisory Committee. The main purpose of this Committee is to draft a National Seed Law to be presented to the National Assembly and to draw up rules and regulations for Seed Certification and Seed Testing. In addition to working out the regulatory aspects governing Seed Certification and Seed Testing, the members of the National Seed Committee will need assistance and cooperation from a number of Agricultural agencies in the development and promotion of education programs concerning the dissemination of information having to do with producing, processing, analyzing and distributing seed. Very little research work has been done on any of the many phases of seed technology in Turkey. There will be need for ways and means of getting information of a practical nature to growers of certified seed and to seed processors.

Present Weaknesses in the Organization of the National Seed Certification Program

The interest and cooperation among the committee members representing the various Turkish governmental and American agencies is very encouraging and gratifying. One of the chief weaknesses in the organization, in my judgment, concerns the fact that there is not a bona-fide Turkish farmer on the National Seed Advisor Committee.

The governmental facilities in Turkey such as the Experiment Stations, the Seed Increase Farms, etc., and the trained personnel offer an ideal setup for the initiation of a Seed Certification Program. But the Turkish farmer, even though he may realize these advantages and may appreciate the value of growing high-quality seed developed through good breeding techniques, no doubt may have the following questions arise in his mind regarding the benefits he might derive from participating in the Seed Certification program:

1. Can the Turkish farmer afford to compete with his Government in a Seed Certification program that is subsidized by the Government?
2. If the Turkish Government in the initial stages of the program produces a much larger acreage of Certified Seed than the total acreage of all of the Turkish farmers combined and in addition, dictates the price offered for Certified Seed, will not this create a monopolistic situation to the disadvantage of the farmer?

Turkey has an ideal climate for the production of high-quality seed as well as the potential for high production per unit area of land, especially under irrigated conditions. The wet and dry seasonal aspect of Turkey's climate should give this country some of the advantages in seed production enjoyed by Washington, Oregon, and California. These are the seed-producing States in the United States. Turkey should in like manner supply seed to those countries in Europe where the climate is not favorable for the production of high-quality seed.

The ideal arrangement for the allotting of responsibility in a program for the production of high-quality seed in Turkey, and this plan may eventually be adopted, is for the Experiment Stations to produce the Foundation Seed, the Seed Increase Farms the Registered Seed and the Village Farmers the Certified Seed.

6. COOPERATION WITH ICA SPECIALISTS:

Conferences

The ICA Crops Specialists, Briggs, Harlan, Tibbutt, and Wenberg, meet with Conard and Goodding from the Agricultural College Agronomy Department from time to time to discuss Agronomic conditions and problems in Turkey as related to our own fields of work. These conferences have been beneficial from the standpoint of discussing equipment needs, and in checking requests for equipment to see that unnecessary duplication is avoided.

Inventory and Inspection of a Shipment of Seed Laboratory Equipment

With the cooperation of Mr. T. V. Tibbutt, Seed Improvement Specialist of ICA, and Dr. Huseyin Gokcora of the Department of Crop

Production and Breeding, a shipment of seventy-two (72) pieces of equipment from the United States through the Ankara-Nebraska University Program for the Seed Testing Laboratory at the Ankara University College of Agriculture was inventoried and inspected.

After the shipment of new laboratory equipment was inspected and inventoried, Tibbutt, Gokcora, and Goodding supervised the removal of some of the furniture and old equipment from the laboratory room and arranged the remaining furniture and old and new equipment with respect to proper location regarding electrical outlets, plumbing, daylight and convenience for general working conditions. This Seed Testing Laboratory is well equipped for research and instructional purposes as well as for seed testing in connection with the Seed Certification Program of Turkey.

SUMMARY OF HOME ECONOMICS PROJECT

(from Report by Mary Rokahr)

Miss Mary Rokahr, Home Economic Specialist on the Nebraska staff, arrived in Turkey shortly after July 1, 1956. She reports that counterpart help and interpreters were not available for the first three months. This time was spent in becoming acquainted with the organization of the college of Agriculture, in visiting other schools such as girls institute and Lycees, teacher training, institutes and secondary agricultural schools, studying their methods. Visits were made to villages where home life could be observed first hand in company with extension workers of the Ministry of Agriculture. A home economics library was established with the aid of ICA and the American Library in Ankara.

The main objective of this project is to help in developing a new Department of Home Economics within the College of Agriculture of the University of Ankara. This was authorized by action of the Agricultural faculty of the University of Ankara in June, 1955. This will provide the first home economics training facility on the college level in Turkey. It is based on the expressed need for more trained leadership in this field. It is proposed to provide undergraduate training at the beginning with graduate program to be developed later.

The basis for training material will be mainly the research work already done in other countries throughout the world. Local research, however, will be encouraged dealing particularly with diets, sanitation, child care, housing and other phases of family living as Turkish leaders may deem most important.

Short course: Training of extension leadership through short courses has been requested.

Physical Plant: A new Home Economics building is being planned on the Agricultural College campus at Ankara, where this department will be housed. It will provide space for offices, classrooms and laboratories. Later a home management house is to be erected together with adequate dormitories to house at least 200 women students.

Supporting courses will be taught by agricultural faculty members covering such fields as dairy, poultry, vegetable gardening, horticulture and food technology (processing).

Factors influencing Attainment of Objectives:

Interest and support of Coordinate agencies

1. The College of Agriculture faculty has given enthusiastic support.
2. Secondary schools have shown some resistance. Girls institutes and vocational schools have too little emphasis on the physical and educational needs of students. Emphasis on handicraft paramount.
3. Excellent support from Ministries of Agriculture and Education.
4. ICA Ankara has given excellent support and cooperation.
5. Organization of a Turkish Home Economics Association is in process and should supply excellent assistance in planning Curriculum and locating potential students.

A general course in Home Economics, its philosophy, subject matter content and methods is being offered to Agriculturalist students at the Faculty of Agriculture March to June 1957.

The staff now being trained in the United States includes Dr. Rezan Sahinkaya, Ayse Erkut and Suat Kundak.

There are several divisions under ICA that are concerned with the development of Home Economics programs in Turkey. It would be desirable to develop financial plans for cooperative long-time homemaking educational programs in Turkey.

REPORT

by

Elverne C. Conard
Range Management Specialist
University of Nebraska Staff in Turkey

(Dr. Conard arrived in Turkey May 22, 1956)

Working Conditions at Ankara

Office

I have been assigned space in the Departmental Library room with assistants Omer Bakir and Fahrettin Tosun. Mr. Tosun usually serves as my interpreter; however, Mr. Bakir also understands and speaks English very well and frequently interprets for me.

The office furniture supplied me is new and more than adequate. It includes a large desk, bookcase, telephone table (used for my typewriter), upholstered swivel arm-chair, two large upholstered chairs, and two straight chairs, and two small coffee tables.

The Department has one binocular dissecting microscope which is very useful in examination and identification of plants and seeds. About ten more of these are needed for students to use in the laboratory classes.

Laboratory space for teaching and research is limited, but fairly adequate for the present programs. However, much is lacking in the way of equipment: filing and storage facilities, and specialized equipment for both research and teaching. Some of the items will be discussed later.

Scope of Activities

Research Work

Little tangible progress has been made in research work. There have been several individual conferences with graduate assistants who have had questions concerning their research problems.

Tentative commitments have been made to take an active lead in making detailed vegetation surveys in the six experimental pastures at Lalahan Animal Husbandry Research Station east of Ankara. This grazing study on native grassland was initiated in 1954, but vegetation surveys have not been made. This will be done in the early spring, 1957. It is hoped that this study can be expanded to include two or more seeded pastures.

Several trips, to be listed later, were very helpful in determining what some of the problems are and the need for additional research.

One Research Project outline was prepared suggesting a study of the adaptation and management of Agropyron elongatum on saline-alkali soils on the Malya State Farm. This farm has approximately 5,000 acres of land on which the soil has become so "salty" during twelve years of a grain-fallow rotation that small-grain crops will not grow there. It is highly probable that satisfactory yields of seed and/or forage of tall wheatgrass can be produced on this kind of land if proper practices are followed. (I believe that the outline of this suggested project was "pigeon-holed" within the Department.)

Conferences

The only formal conferences have been in connection with the National Seed Advisory Committee. Dean Ozbek requested that I serve as one of the representatives of the Nebraska University-Ankara University Faculty on this Committee. I am a member of the Research Sub-committee. Several meetings of the Sub-committee and of the Committee as a whole were held during the fall.

There have been several informal conferences with individuals from the Faculty and from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Field Trips

Several field trips were taken to study range and pasture problems and the research results at the various Experiment Stations and other Government Institutes. These trips included the following:

1. June 11 to 15, 1956 - To Samsun, Amasya, and Malya State Farms. Traveled in ICA car. Dr. Wilbur Harlan of ICA, Dr. Harrington of FAO (Rome), Dr. Rustem Aksel and Nicat Berkman of the Ankara Research Station, and Ekrim Gunay from the Ministry of Agriculture were in the party. Visits were made to the Gelemen Experiment Station and the State Farm at Samsun, to Gokhoyuk Agricultural School and the State Farm near Amasya, and the Malya State Farm.

2. June 28 and 29, 1956 - To the Experiment Station and the Sugar Beet Factory and Farm at Eskisehir. Mr. W. Wenburg of ICA, and Dr. Goodding and Dr. Blunn and Mr. Fahrettin Tosun were in the group. Travel was by ICA car.

The Experiment Station at Eskisehir is conducting some very good research on the adaptation of various grasses and legumes to dry-land conditions there and on cultural practices with alfalfa and Korunga.

3. July 12 to 14, 1956 - To the Tuz Golu area, Kocas State Farm, the Horticultural Nursery at Nigde, and the Konuklar Agricultural School and State Farm. Dr. Goodding, Dr. Ray and Mr. Fahrettin Tosun were in the group. Travel was by ICA car.

The Horticultural Nursery at Nigde is doing a good job of testing various forage grasses and legumes and of promoting their use by the

farmers. Their primary interest in these crops is for the control of grubs which destroy the fruit trees by feeding on the tree roots. Growing grasses and legumes between the trees in the orchards and in a rotation system in the tree nurseries appears to be quite effective in reducing the damage caused by these insects.

4. July 27 and 28, 1956 - To the Aladag Forest area south of Bolu with Mr. W. Wenburg, Mr. Les Albee of the SCS of the USDA, and Mr. Osman Alpay and Mr. Sali Cinar of the Forestry Service, to observe the results of a grazing study being conducted by the Forestry Division. This is a well-planned and executed study of the effects of different grazing practices on milk production and growth of native cattle.

5. August 9 to 24, 1956 - To several points in central and eastern Turkey, including Kayseri, Sivas, Malatya, Elazig, Erzincan, Erzurum, Kars, Igdir, Coruh, Rize, Trabzon, and Samsun. Mr. I. A. Briggs and Mr. Wenburg of ICA, and Mr. Fahrettin Tosun were in the group. A report of this trip has been submitted.

6. Several trips have been made to Lalahan Animal Husbandry Research Station, the Ankara Agricultural Research Institute, and the Departmental experimental plots in and near Ankara.

Teaching

I have been asked to teach two courses during the second(Spring) semester:

- (1) Relationships Between Livestock and Pasture, one hour of lecture and two hours of laboratory per week.
- (2) Improvement of Pastures and Meadows, two hours of lecture and two hours of laboratory per week.

Tentative course outlines have been prepared and some progress has been made in writing of the individual lectures and in preparing laboratory exercise outlines for these courses.

I plan to write a brief review or summary of each of several topics which cannot be covered in sufficient detail in the lectures. These will be translated into Turkish, mimeographed, and given to the students as reading assignments. One summary, Dormancy and Germination of Seeds, has been completed and is being translated. The writing of a second one, Plant Succession and the Development of Natural Vegetation, is nearly completed.

Considerable progress has been made in the translation of FIRST BOOK OF GRASSES by Agnes Chase. The illustrations in this book have been photographed by ICA. These are line-drawings and the prints will be retouched as needed before they are sent to the engraver. The text is being translated into Turkish by Mr. Fahrettin Tosun. This will be printed in the Ziraat Faculty shop.

Work has been started on a manual for the identification of the important forage grasses by their vegetative characters. This will be primarily a compilation and edition job. However, since some of the bulletins available on this subject do not agree in their descriptions of the various grasses, it will be necessary to check the descriptions and drawings with the native material. Also, it will be necessary to prepare original descriptions and illustrations of several important native species which are not included in any of the publications available.

Both of these books will be very helpful in teaching and to the workers in the provinces of Turkey.

Recommendations

It would be very desirable to have portions of some of the better textbooks on range and pasture management translated into Turkish and printed so that the material could be used as reading assignments to supplement the lectures.

General Observations and Suggestions

The identification of the plants in meadows and grazing lands is always a major problem in research on native vegetation. Often the plants do not have flowers or seeds and so must be identified by other characters. This may mean taking specimens of the plants for comparison at some later time with plants in flower or with named specimens in an established herbarium. It is necessary that the workers have at their disposal, and know how to use, adequate manuals or keys of the local flora and correctly identified herbarium specimens if their research work is to proceed satisfactorily.

This has been a particular problem at Ankara University. There are no keys to the local flora available, nor are there very many herbarium specimens which have been identified as to genus and species. The herbarium of the Botany Department at the Science Faculty is available, but because of the distance and limited transportation facilities, it is quite inconvenient to use by members of the Agriculture Faculty. Too, there are many important grasses, and probably other species, which are not included in that herbarium.

I believe that we should begin immediately the task of building an adequate working herbarium within the Department. This should include, at a minimum, correctly identified and labeled specimens of: (1) all the important native and introduced forage plants (grasses, legumes, browse plants, etc.); (2) the important weeds of meadows and grazing lands, and (3) the principal poisonous plants.

To begin this work, the first requirement should be the acquisition of at least two standard herbarium cases. In order to keep herbarium specimens permanently in good condition, they must be stored in relatively air-tight cases that can be fumigated at regular intervals. The control of insects which feed upon the dried specimens is extremely important; otherwise, the specimens soon become worthless for identification purposes. The preparation, mounting, identification, and labeling of a good herbarium specimen takes a lot of time, and once this is done, the specimen should be preserved for use as long as possible.

REPORT

by

Winfield W. Ray
Plant Pathologist

The arrival in Ankara of the Specialist in Plant Pathology occurred on July 2, 1956. A few days thereafter, an office was provided me in the Department of Plant Protection at the College of Agriculture, University of Ankara. The Head of this department, Dr. Bekir Alkan, was on leave, and I saw very little of him until October because of his field activities. Two assistants in plant pathology were present for portions of this period, but neither speaks English, and I was without an interpreter in the department until October. My time was used primarily in reading and planning, and in field trips.

Plant pathology in the past was given as a one-year course, but now the introductory course is given in only one semester. I shall teach this introductory course in plant pathology in the second semester of 1957. Because no Turkish textbook of plant pathology is available, a reading outline on general principles of plant pathology and descriptions of the most common diseases of cultivated plants in Turkey will be provided for student use. These outlines were written by Dr. Bekir Alkan and may be purchased by students. A general outline of the topics to be covered in my lectures has been prepared. Lectures will be typed, translated into Turkish and mimeographed. At the end of next semester, these lectures will be assembled as a reading outline for classes next year.

The teaching load for next year will be considerably heavier, and possibly some specialized courses, i.e. diseases of agronomic crops, diseases of fruit crops, etc., will be given in addition to the introductory course. A course in laboratory techniques is highly desirable in view of the fact that no such course is available here, and students specializing in plant pathology are not getting this training which is so necessary for various kinds of pathological research. However, before such a course can be offered, adequate laboratory equipment must be obtained. So far, I have been unsuccessful in getting all of the proper equipment and supplies for a course of this kind.

One Docent and one pre-Docent are now in the Department of Plant Protection at the Agricultural College as Plant Pathologists. Another, who can speak English and will be a doctoral candidate, may come here this next semester (second semester) to work with me. I shall welcome this student and look forward to working with him to develop and train him in the various aspects of plant pathology. It is hoped that one additional, advanced student in plant pathology may be enrolled in this department. The two men already in the department are working in research, and I occasionally have been called upon to give them advice and technical help. This I am very glad to do.

At the present time, I am not conducting any particular research problem, but I suspect that problems will become apparent during the next growing season that should be investigated. I have not yet been called upon by any of the Ministries for special aid or counsel, but I have on several occasions given technical advice and help to personnel employed in several of the Plant Protection Institutes. Likewise, help has been given to agronomists and horticulturalists of the Agricultural Faculty on some of their problems involving plant diseases. The Plant Protection Institute in Ankara has been visited in order to become acquainted with the staff members and their particular pathological projects. This was a profitable experience.

Unfortunately, no specialist in Plant Pathology has been assigned to ICA in Turkey to act as my counterpart.

Two trips were made this past summer, in company with others of Faculty of Agriculture, to view various crops in different regions. No Plant Protection Institutes were visited. The first trip, 12-14 July, included the stations at Kocaeli, Nigde and Konaklar. Cereals were being harvested, and it was, therefore, too late to make a suitable survey of their diseases. No rust pustules, however, were observed on any of the culms of the harvested cereals. The fruit orchards frequently displayed symptoms of iron deficiency and red spider injury.

The second trip, 30 July - 3 August, was by way of Kayseri and Nigde to the Tarsus area. Sugar beets, apples, cotton and rice were the principal crops observed on this trip. A serious problem observed was the deterioration of sugar beet plants growing on a highly alkaline soil where water had stood for several days after irrigation. Beets growing in the same soil where water drained away quickly were vigorous and healthy.

This summer it is planned to visit the five Plant Protection Institutes outside of Ankara in order to become better acquainted with the staff members and their projects in pathological research. I hope that I can be of service to them, insofar as possible, in their work.

REPORT

by

John C. Steele

Specialist in Irrigation

Working Conditions at Ankara University College of Agriculture

Office: The office provided for my use is on the east side of the ground floor of the Kulturteknik Kursusu. It was freshly painted and equipped with new furniture consisting of desk, bookcase with sliding glass doors, five upholstered chairs, work table, telephone stand, and two small end tables. Thus, I have a very pleasant office in which to work.

Scope of Activities

Research Work: There being no irrigation laboratory facilities on the campus, the research activities have been limited. To date about the only research has been that carried on by assistants working toward doctor degrees or by doctors working to become Doctors. Not having a separate and distinct Agricultural Engineering Department, the number of assistants interested in Irrigation and Drainage has been very limited. At the present time there are only two working in this field.

Mustafa Ayyildiz is to study the "Water Requirements of Wheat." He will carry on his research in Ankara Province. Sehattin Akyol, who is to study the "Reclamation of Saline Soils," will work in the area around Kayseri. To date I have not given these boys much help; it being limited to discussions of a very general nature with them regarding how to attack their respective problems. I plan on helping them in every way possible during the next year and a half.

The Kulturteknik Kursusu (Irrigation Department) is planning on the establishment of suitable laboratories as quickly as finances permit. While these will be used primarily for undergraduate instruction, they will be extremely valuable for basic research in irrigation and drainage. In line with this planning and at Dr. Baker's request, the department has prepared a list of essential equipment needed for such laboratories. I have checked this list and find it, with very slight revision, to be the very minimum needed.

During the spring and summer months of 1956 visits were made with Dr. Sonmez to the Çumra, Eskişehir, Tarsus, and Menemen Irrigation Experiment Stations. These visits were made to learn as much as possible regarding the irrigation and drainage research program. Here we observed not only the facilities for experimental work, but also the work currently underway. In the conferences held at each station with the Directors we learned the specific problems being studied as well as those contemplated for the foreseeable future.

I have the general impression from these trips that a large part of the experimental work in the field of irrigation and drainage has to do with rotations, use of chemical fertilizers, and crop varieties. While these are extremely important factors of successful irrigation, I believe that more

emphasis could well be put on distribution methods, water control, equipment, and water management. Each Director was encouraged to consider the possibility of increasing research along these lines. We also called attention to the importance of continuing experiments over long enough periods of time that the conclusions reached would be reliable.

Teaching: Two classes in Irrigation Principles and Practices were taught this past term. The beginning class met two hours per week for seven (7) weeks while the advanced class met one hour per week for eight (8) weeks. Both were extremely large classes having enrollments of 195 and 125 students respectively. This, of course, made it extremely difficult, in fact well nigh impossible, to carry on a class discussion. This, coupled with not having Turkish textbooks limit the amount of material we can get across to the students.

Doçent Dr. Necmi Sonmez served as my classroom interpreter. Dr. Sonmez, having spent two years in the United States studying farm structures and irrigation, was not only an outstanding interpreter but was extremely helpful to me in teaching.

Assistant Training: A limited amount of time has been spent in actual training of Turkish personnel in our teaching methods. The assistants, Mustafa Ayyildiz, Schattin Akyol, and Ali Bababan (who is working in the Farm Structures field) sat in on my classes where they were able to observe our teaching methods. Frequently, when the opportunity presented itself, we discussed the philosophy of our type of instruction.

On each of the field trips taken this past summer Dr. Sonmez and I were accompanied by one or the other, or both assistants; thus, we were able to point out good and bad irrigation practices as well as the research work being carried on at the experiment stations. And as we usually visited a private farm or two where we discussed the farmer's irrigation problems, they, the assistants, were able to observe one important phase of extension-type work, personal service. This should be of assistance to them if they are ever called upon to train irrigation specialists for the Ministry of Agriculture.

Coordination of Research: As discussed under the heading, Research Work, conferences were held with each Irrigation Experimental Station Director. Not only did we counsel with them regarding their future projects, we also encouraged them to coordinate their activities between stations as well as with the Agriculture College.

Seminar and Short Course Assistance: Activities in this category have been somewhat limited. Early in April four (4) sessions of a Short Course for Irrigation Technicians were attended. This month-long course was conducted by the Agricultural College and the Ministry of Agriculture.

In September I participated in the Irrigation Practices Leadership Seminar held at Izmir, serving as secretary for one of the panel discussion groups. In this capacity it was necessary to report to the Seminar the conclusions reached in the panel. (The official Seminar Report will be available within a few weeks.)

Cooperation With ICA Personnel: In addition to the limited assistance given to the above meeting we have helped secure University of Nebraska bulletins for the ICA Library.

At infrequent intervals conferences have been held with members of the Soil and Water Resources team related to coordination of our teaching activities with their training programs. We have attempted by this means to agree upon the kind of courses and the training needed by the men working directly with the farmers. It is hoped that these conferences can be held monthly during the coming school year.

Library Project: For a report of activities in this regard see the report by Dr. T. H. Goodding.

Field Trips: Eight (8) field trips have been made to learn as much about Turkish irrigation as possible. Only by having a clear understanding of conditions can we expect to be of the utmost assistance to this nation and its people. The areas visited were: Kayseri, Konya, Anayurt Village, Lalahan, Eskişehir, Tarsus, Polatli, and Izmir.

General Observations and Suggestions

Irrigation water is the life blood of Turkey. Water which spread over 1.8 million hectares makes possible the production of food and fiber needed to feed the people at today's level. However, the ever increasing birth-rate and the universal desire for a better standard of living makes greater production imperative. More and better irrigation is about the only way of keeping production abreast of demand. If this result is to be obtained, farmers must be trained in improved practices; thus, the need for competent, well-trained men becomes apparent.

This need for trained men makes it very desirable to strengthen the irrigation and drainage courses at Ankara University. Every Agriculture student should probably be required to take one course in Irrigation and Drainage. Those students planning on working in this field should be given additional courses.

My suggestions for strengthening the irrigation and drainage work are as follows:

1. Replace present course by:
 - a. A course for general agriculture students.
 - b. Courses for students majoring in irrigation and/or drainage.
2. Reduce number of students per class ... not to exceed 30 per class.
3. Increase hours of class work ... recommend at least three (3) hours per week.
4. Increase the hours of laboratory work ... not less than four (4) hours per week.
5. Provide textbooks and other printed materials.

REPORT

by

C. T. Blunn

Specialist in Animal Breeding

General

We arrived in Ankara the night of 19 March, 1956. It took several days to get the necessary papers and forms taken care of and get oriented to Ankara. We lived in hotels and Dr. Goodding's apartment until 1 June. We believe that three weeks in a hotel is good training for newcomers to Turkey. You learn things rapidly and the experience cannot be gained by listening to others. Furthermore, you learn that the average Turkish Hotel is not as terrible as many people picture it.

Teaching

On 4 April I started teaching the course in Animal Breeding. The class met for two 45 minute periods each Wednesday. In order to make up for the classes missed, I took over Professor Yarkin's class time when he left for the United States in May. In the end we had met for almost the equivalent of one Turkish semester.

The teaching was done through an interpreter, hence moved slowly. We could cover about two typewritten pages in a 45 minute lecture.

Dr. A. C. Akpinar was assigned as my interpreter and assistant. He proved of inestimable help, both in the class and in the office. It was a pleasure to work with him.

An objective type final examination was given. By the time the examinations were given Professor Yarkin was in the United States and Dr. Eker was preparing to go. Hence, we were short handed and had to devise an examination that I could grade. Also by giving an objective type examination, I could cover more ground and see how well the students had grasped the course material.

Early in June I suggested to Dean Ozbek that I give a short course in statistics and experimental design to the staff during the summer. The course was arranged and given during the month of July. About 25 assistants and docents started and about six (6) finished. We did not get very far in experimental design for we had to spend virtually all the time on simple statistical procedures.

Conferences

As described in Dr. Goodding's report, we met with Mrs. Dean, Head of the American Library, and arranged to take the back files of Journals for the departmental libraries. We also drew up a list of bulletins and books which were to be secured through the help of ICA. This material was also for the departmental libraries.

Several meetings with staff members were held. In these we discussed their research work and methods of setting up the data for machine analysis.

Travel

Early in May I went with Professor Yarkin on a trip to Konya. We visited the Hara at Konya and the state farms at Konuklar, Gozlu, Altinova, and Polatli. At each place we discussed the livestock program and looked over the animals.

At Konya a mass of figures were being gathered, but no analyses were being made. No one could describe the breeding program being followed with any class of livestock. This seems to be characteristic of the programs at the Haras.

The horse work seemed to be more important than the work with sheep or cattle. It seemed that most of the stallions were still being raised for the race track.

The Karaman ewes were being crossed with German Merino rams. I was not able to determine whether a series of backcrosses to the Merino were being made or whether they were breeding the F_3 and F_4 interse.

A large herd of Black cattle was being maintained. The Ministry had been flying in Jersey semen from England and I saw several of the resulting Jersey - Black crosses. The animals did not look too promising.

At both Konya and Konuklar they were feeding their animals well. At Konya they had two large silos and lots of irrigated pasture. Konuklar, by feeding and culling the low end of the herd, had increased milk production remarkably.

The work at Altinova seemed to be well handled. They had a special pasture which was green and quite bushy for the weanling lambs. The cattle herd was quite uniform, but they needed a cull corral very badly.

The herd at Polatli was a mixture of native black and reds. They also had some Steppe and Simmental cattle. From the standpoint of making improvement this herd offered the most opportunity for it showed the most variability.

In August and September, Dr. W. V. Harlan, Cereals Improvement Specialist of ICA, and I visited a number of experiment stations, substations, and Haras. We discussed the experimental work at each station. It was surprising the amount of work that has been done but not analyzed. Dr. Harlan brought back as much raw data as possible. He will put this together to see whether any regional or national results can be obtained.

At most of the stations the men welcomed any suggestions we could make in ways to improve their work. They all were interested in having a short course on biometrical methods next winter. I feel that a request will come from the Ministry asking me to assist in this course.

Recommendations

After teaching an undergraduate course, giving a short course for the graduate students, and visiting a number of the experiment stations, I have arrived at a few conclusions. I believe that Turkey will benefit more from

my being here if I work more with the graduate students and experiment station people than with undergraduates. My reasons for saying this are:

1. Most of the men in the Animal Husbandry Department have been or are in the United States. They are well trained; they know Turkey, her problems and her needs. They also know and appreciate the system used in Ankara University. They can teach the undergraduate courses better than I because they know the students, the country, and the language. I am handicapped very markedly on all three counts. I cannot give the students the practical information they need for Turkey. I have to speak from the theoretical side which is of little or no interest to the undergraduate student.
2. I have met only one man with adequate training in statistics to analyze his work satisfactorily. The rest have to follow a pattern in a textbook. No where have I found research projects spelled out so the men know what questions they are trying to answer.
3. I can teach the graduate students statistics and show them how to interpret their data. I can also show them how to start outlining a research project so that they may get useable answers instead of just doing busy work.

The Animal Improvement Research at the Heras, State Farms, and other institutes where it is being conducted should be revised. Definite breeding plans for each class of livestock and the different geographical regions of the country should be drawn up. Control of the breeding work should be taken from the hands of the veterinarians. It should be placed in the hands of trained animal geneticists. The native stocks should be carefully tested to see how many good genes they possess. These stocks should be adequately fed so that their genetic capabilities can be ascertained.

REPORT

by

Harold L. Allen

Specialist, Extension and Information

This report covers the first six (6) months at Ankara University dating from 1 October, 1956, to 1 April, 1957.

General

We arrived in Ankara on 1 October, 1956, and that week I began my work at the Faculty of Agriculture. Since no office space was available, I shared an office with Dr. Blunn until suitable space and equipment were made available on 1 December, 1956. The present Extension Office suite consists of two private offices, a conference room, and a storage room. Currently, the two American secretaries for the Nebraska Group at the Faculty of Agriculture are stationed in the Extension Office and occupy one of the private offices. Physical arrangements are now quite satisfactory for the conduct of the Extension and Information program.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

Teaching - First Semester

One of the first activities I undertook was the teaching of an "advanced" English course for assistants and docents from the Faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences. This course was undertaken at the request of Dean Ozbek and Dr. Baker. While progress was slow, I feel the "students" did make improvement in their use of the English language. The class met six hours a week from the first of November until the middle of February. While many of the assistants and docents have requested that we continue the course, time does not permit it at this time. Perhaps we can again conduct the course beginning the middle of the current semester.

Teaching - Second Semester

During the current semester, I am teaching a course in "Extension Philosophy, Organization and Programs," and "Extension and Extension Information Methods." The course is required for all seniors, and eighty (80) are enrolled. Two hours of lecture and one hour of laboratory are offered each week. At present, there are two sections for the lecture and two sections for the laboratory. The laboratory periods are devoted to discussions and practice of Extension and Information Methods. Dr. Kemal Gokçe of the Department of Food Technology is serving as lecture interpreter. Dr. Gokçe spent considerable time in the United States and seems to readily grasp the principles we are trying to teach.

Orhan Kural, an Assistant in the Department of Agricultural Economics, has been assigned to the Extension Office and serves as interpreter for the laboratory periods and for general office interpretations. Mr. Kural spent a year in the United States under the Farm Bureau Youth Exchange program, but his knowledge of English is not sufficient to handle the translations

required to conduct discussions or conversations.

Other Activities at the Faculty of Agriculture

In addition to teaching the above courses, some progress has been made on acquiring materials and constructing visual aids. A bulletin display case was designed and constructed, and materials obtained to build five (5) combination flannel-boards, blackboards, projection screens and display cases. Thus far, one has been completed and others started.

The list for needed office equipment has also been prepared and started through the necessary processing. As a fill-in measure, arrangements have been made with I.C.A. so that we can temporarily borrow equipment I.C.A. has provided for the Ministry of Agriculture's Technical Information Service. Equipment that has been made available for our use includes 16 mm sound projector, 2 x 2 slide and filmstrip projector, tape recorder, etc.

Also, considerable time has been spent working with members of the Faculty in preparing reports and correspondence in English. While this activity requires considerable time, I believe it has resulted in improved reports and correspondence going out from the Faculty.

Cooperation With I.C.A.

Numerous conferences have been held with staff members of the I.C.A. Agricultural Group and the Ministry of Agriculture. In general, these conferences have concerned three major subjects: (1) Training schools for Extension workers; (2) Developing materials and organization for the new Turkish Rural Youth Program, 4-K, and (3) development of the Extension Department at the Faculty of Agriculture.

In connection with Extension training schools, I worked with A. H. Imhof in developing and conducting training schools in Bursa - 3-10 December, 1956 - and in Izmir - 7-14 January, 1957. At the Bursa school, about forty (40) county agents and information workers from Bursa, Kocaeli, Sokarya, Bilecik, Çanakkale and Balıkesir attended. A similar number of agents and information workers attended the school in Izmir. They were from Aydin, Denizli, Izmir, Manisa and Mugla. In addition, some training was given to twenty (20) girls from the Home Economics Institute at Bornova near Izmir. These girls will all be joining the Extension field staff this spring. My part in the training schools consisted mainly of presenting talks and leading discussions on result and method demonstrations, selecting local leaders, and reporting.

Regarding the development of the 4-K program, I attended several meetings with Norman Smith, A. H. Imhof, Andy Adam, and several representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture who will conduct the program, which were held to lay the groundwork and outline the organization for the program, discuss and select projects to be offered in 1957, discuss what printed materials were needed, select the ten (10) provinces in which the program would be started in 1957, and to plan training meetings for the Extension personnel who will be responsible for the program.

In addition, I prepared the copy (in English) for a general leaflet explaining the program, a leaders handbook, and a members handbook. I

also participated in the training conference held in Ankara, 25-30 March, 1957, and presented a talk on "Success in Youth Activities."

The conferences with Smith, Adam, and Imhof regarding the development of the Extension Department at the Faculty of Agriculture has offered several new ideas on the development process, and has helped me considerably on deciding the content of the courses to be offered, and in selecting areas where emphasis should be placed.

Currently, talks are underway regarding a series of Extension training schools to be held this summer. The present thought is to hold two series of schools, one in Ankara and one in Bursa. Each individual school would be two weeks in duration and would accommodate about fifty (50) people. From three (3) to five (5) schools may be offered at each location.

Through the I.C.A. Agricultural Group, I have been able to keep in rather close touch with some of the Extension Administrators in the Ministry of Agriculture and thus have obtained much information on the current status of Extension in Turkey. This has naturally made the preparation of the Extension course material much easier.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Frankly, I am quite disappointed in the progress we have been able to make in this phase of the Nebraska project. I believe we have lost much time in setting up a Department of Extension for the following reasons:

1. As yet, no counterpart has been appointed to the Department. This has made it impossible to train anyone in teaching Extension Philosophy and Organization, and Extension and Information Methods. If a counterpart had been appointed, he could have been of valuable assistance in the work done so far and at the same time, would have been much better acquainted with the philosophy behind the establishment of the Department, the training schools, and the organization and objectives of the 4-K program, which, of course, will play a large part in the future of Extension in Turkey.

In addition, a counterpart would have become acquainted with the various individuals and groups which have been contacted, and thus, would have given the Faculty of Agriculture added representation at many meetings. At some meetings I have been led to believe that other people participating in the meetings felt that the Faculty of Agriculture wasn't particularly interested in Extension since no resident staff member was participating in the meetings. A counterpart could have displayed this interest for the Faculty.

2. It was practically impossible to prepare any material during the first four months of this period since no assistance was provided to handle translating and interpreting chores, and it was thus impossible to confer with some individuals and organizations who could have been of great assistance to us such as the Audio-Visual Aids Center of the Ministry of Education, Technical Information Service, etc.

3. Because there has been no counterpart to work with, it has been impossible to begin planning such things as to what extent this office will become a production unit for bulletings, news stories, radio programs, visual aids, small exhibits, etc., all of which need to be discussed and

decided upon. Such a program could provide valuable experience for student assistance and at the same time place the Faculty before the public in a very favorable manner.

4. There has been no way to contact members of the Faculty and explain to them the purposes of this Department and the services which, with cooperation, we will be able to offer in the future.

As for specific recommendations, I have three.

First - Appoint immediately a counterpart who can, after adequate training, handle the duties of teaching and supervise the production of Extension teaching and educational materials.

Second - Place the Extension unit under direct control of the Dean until such time as it can be made a full Department. Extension must represent all departments of the Faculty and have the full interest of the Dean.

Third - Set up a regular schedule for conferences with the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, Dean of the Nebraska Group, and all department heads to discuss in what areas the Extension Department can cooperate with other departments in furthering the goals of each department and Extension.

If these things can be done in the very near future, the Extension unit can become of great service to the students of the Faculty of Agriculture, the Faculty of Agriculture and its staff, the Turkish Extension Service, and of course, Turkey as a nation. If they are not done, the permanent results and the future of the Extension unit are highly questionable.

REPORT

by

Fred F. McKenzie

Specialist, Artificial Insemination

Getting Acquainted: From the moment of arrival at Esenboga, Ankara airport, cordiality has been an outstanding characteristic of the Nebraska Group, the Faculties of the University of Ankara, and the Ministry of Agriculture. Met at the airport, entertained in the homes, an apartment waiting for temporary occupancy, the reception in the home of Dean and Mrs. Baker, the early meeting with Turkish colleagues -- all made for a good start for the McKenzie family and for the appointee's work.

Among those I learned to know the first days in Turkey were: Dean Latif Berkmen, Dr. Enver Erat, Professor Enver Sengir (Acting Head of the Zootechnic Institute - Veterinary Faculty in Professor Batu's absence), Dean Sabahattin Ozbek, Professor Zihni Erençin, Dr. Nahir Panukçu, Dr. Hassan Baskaya, Drs. Emin Arıturk, Afif Savınç, and Mehmet Sandıkçıoğlu. The Tea sponsored by the Veterinary Faculty enabled me to meet the entire staff soon.

I.C.A. personnel, Irwin Hedges, Norman L. Smith, Charles R. Gearhart, Francis A. Ralston, Adam Imhof, T. V. Tibbutt, Orville Ufford, Wayne Wenburg, Herbert F. Williamson, Edward J. Martin, Carl M. Forsberg.

U. S. Embassy - Ambassador Fletcher Warren.

William Von Seggern (Agricultural Attache).

Not long afterwards, opportunity was afforded for meeting His Excellency, the Minister of Agriculture, Esat Budakoglu, Kadin Eser, (General Chief of the Veterinary Section - Ministry of Agriculture), Dr. Ahsen Adaoglu (Director of Artificial Insemination work), and staff members at the haras.

As soon as conveniently possible, I renewed acquaintance with men who had been to Oregon: Remzi Ayozger (Director of State Farms), Abdi Bozoglu, Dr. Dilaver Bester, Sadi Dostoglu, Professor Sait Tekeli, Baha Ondes, Baha Ozbek, Mursel Uz, Ebubekir Nail Bascavasoglu, Osman Adem Buyukkaya, Sabahattin Goktan, Mehmet Bekir Uslu, Lufta Fikri Kazancioglu.

After Professor Ibrahim Yarkin's return from the United States, I met him and Dr. Resit Sonmez - Dr. Orhan Duzgunes and I met on a committee assignment earlier (these from Animal Husbandry - Agriculture).

Turkish Language: A semi-intensive course (ten weeks - two hours daily), has helped immeasurably in the work here. Comments are repeatedly made by Turks appreciating the effort in this regard; they also have indicated their regret and some impatience with Americans here for years without the language. Our staff should be encouraged to learn and use Turkish with correct pronunciation - not a thorough understanding - but a fair beginning - such is important in good relationships here.

Teaching:

(1) Resident Instruction: Course work

(a) Veterinary Faculty:

Livestock Fertility (2) 7th Semester (Fall) 39 students.
(1) 9th Semester (Fall) 87 students.

Artificial Insemination (1) 8th Semester (Spring)

Artificial Insemination (1) Practice - 10th Semester -
at the Hara.

(b) Agriculture Faculty:

Livestock Fertility and Artificial Insemination (1/2) -
6 lectures - 6th Semester - Spring

Graduate Counseling: Recent graduates on the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture - now at the haras and recently returned from the U.S.A. have conferred with me regarding their study programs leading to the Ph.D. here. I expect to follow these men closely.

(2) Short Course:

The Veterinary Section of the Ministry of Agriculture held a ten-day course for district veterinarians on feeding and management. It was good to be able to participate in this program at Cifteler Hara on the subject of Nutrition and Reproduction in Livestock - about 50 registered.

Comment: Docent Dr. Emin Arıturk of this Institute tells me he regularly passes only a third of his students, and many fail to present themselves for examination. Attendance at some classes is poor. For example, in my course in Livestock Fertility, 87 students, 9th Semester, no more than 50 showed up for any one meeting of the class (the 7th semester students attended very well). This situation is not uncommon. The solution probably lies in improvement in facilities such as providing some livestock (none now except at the hara), visual aids, variety in presentation of material - the straight lecture with little or no discussion is typical, and the introduction of the frequent quiz method. Text material in Turkish is very limited.

Facilities: As indicated above, the students do not have access to livestock in their animal husbandry classes except during the 10th semester when they go to the hara for their practice work. In my course in Artificial Insemination, one excursion will be made during the spring semester to a nearby insemination center. This is small and becomes crowded when there are more than eight or ten observers.

During the winter, the Institute acquired its first motion picture projectors (16 mm sound and 8 mm). A slide (35 mm) projector is needed. Illustrative material, slides and film are nil for the moment. Cameras should be made available and an effort made to build up good film and slides, and to arrange to rent same. Dark curtains are in need of repair to make satisfactory projection.

Microscopes for class use are available through borrowing from other institutes to supplement the four in this Institute.

Books and journals are very limited and should be increased greatly and made available to faculty and students.

Translations of carefully selected materials should be pushed and made available to students.

Research:

(1) University of Ankara - This is essentially in the planning stage. Several discussions on the needs in Turkey, on the desires and backgrounds of the staff of this Institute, lead me to suggest to them two emphases:

(a) Livestock fertility, artificial insemination techniques.

(b) Standards for performance and a sire proving program for cattle, water-buffalo, sheep, goats, and horses.

There is much research information already available that should be digested and adapted to conditions and needs here. This is especially true in artificial insemination methods, and the genetics of economic traits. There is a strong desire on the part of some to continue horse studies. With limited personnel, facilities and funds, it would appear more appropriate to shift from horses, about which they know a lot, to meat, milk and fiber production. There is substantial agreement on this.

(2) The Ministry of Agriculture - With advice from I.C.A. and Nebraska University specialists, a herd selection study and demonstration is being initiated at the Konya Hara with Yerli Kara Sığırtı (Native Black cattle). This is in the direction of beef production. A milking herd may be developed also. Very good records have been kept here.

Sheep and goat genetic studies are underway at Konya, Lalahan and Karacabey Haras.

Horse work is largely limited to type studies with Arabs, Nonius, Thoroughbred and cross-bred individuals - so far as I have observed.

At Lalahan Hara the Ministry is equipping an artificial insemination laboratory for research and service. Some time has been spent assisting here. This is near Ankara (32 Km.) and will be quite a show place. I am sure it is the hope of the Ministry to make this laboratory effective in research and field service.

Visits were made to Lalahan (2), Konya (2), Çifteler (2), and Karacabey (1) Haras.

Committee: A working committee to implement the Ministry-I.C.A. agreement for Livestock Improvement in Turkey has been set up under the legally established National Livestock Improvement Committee, and this specialist has been assigned by the Dean to represent the Nebraska Group thereon. This is headed by a very vigorous and capable chairman, Dr. Enver Erlat, from the office of the Minister of Agriculture. There is vision here, capacity to delegate and to move along. Sub-committees will be created to work on records of performance, rural education, identification and registration of livestock.

Because of its importance, this might very well be the vehicle of some really productive work for the benefit of the entire country.

Counterpart: Although Dean Berkmen has not officially designated a counterpart, so far as I know, he did say that Dr. Afif Savaş, Assistant and in this Institute, was assigned to work closely with me. Dr. Savaş has improved immensely in his understanding of spoken English. He reads English very critically and with keen understanding. He is developing into a very good helper and I have every hope that he will be able to carry on effectively. Dr. Mehmet Sandıkçioğlu interpreted for me during the fall semester courses. His interest is in wool and sheep production. With his first interest in reproduction physiology and artificial insemination, he can be very effective in the courses in artificial insemination. He has attended all my lectures given to date in the Veterinary Faculty.

For Variety: Work is going forward on the building up of orders for equipment (I.C.A.-Nebraska).

Students have come in for conferences, witness report in the student paper Durum by Çetim Keratli "Veterinary Education in the U.S.A.," "What the American Veterinarian Does."

Staff members have requested help in polishing up English translations of manuscripts for publication.

The head of this Institute is in the United Kingdom. Help has been extended to him in making worthwhile contacts to see laboratories and livestock.

The coming of Dr. B. T. Simms July 1, Specialist in Cattle and Sheep Diseases, has been expedited.

The history of artificial insemination in Turkey has been investigated and the contributions of outsiders studied.

Student and faculty social events have been attended; also I.C.A., New York University Group, and private parties (Turkish and American).

Men about to leave to study in the U.S.A. have been interviewed.

It was good to meet and lunch with His Excellency Cemil Kelisoglu, Governor of Konya. This man in his prime has an excellent grasp of the needs of his people and a realistic approach to the satisfaction of same.

In Conclusion: Animal science today is complicated. There is a great body of information. One must accept this complexity and plan to progress through wise research, application and teaching. To do this a team of workers must be developed, each to make a specific contribution to the whole.

The interest potential in the Turkish scientist is a reality -- let us recognize such and help him develop a program that will show a pattern of unity of diverse parts, a harmony of many varied elements.

A University Faculty must lead out with ideas, developing young men and women for leadership - ten to fifteen years ahead - always in advance of the drive to attain results.

Specifically, the Zootechnical Institute of the Veterinary Faculty must make a unique contribution. It remains for this Institute to develop standards of performance of the various classes of livestock, sire proving programs, and to know and teach the techniques of artificial insemination that are adapted to the needs of Turkey. What are these needs? What is the realistic approach to meeting these needs? These will be solved by the University in cooperation with the enlightened leaders in the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is a privilege for this American to counsel on such problems, and to be associated with men of such loyalty and conviction as I have found in my work here.

The attached progress report by Irwin R. Hedges, Chief, Office of Food and Agriculture, USOM, Turkey, presents the viewpoint of the ICA Agency administratively responsible for cooperation in the planning and development of the University of Nebraska contract program in Turkey. It is appended here as record of historical importance in the operations to date.

A PROGRESS REPORT ON
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA CONTRACT

by

Irwin R. Hedges, Chief

Office of Food and Agriculture

USOM/Turkey

I

Basically, the Nebraska contract is two contracts serviced by one institution. One phase has to do with the establishment of a new university and is reviewed in Section II below. The second, and most important phase of activity to date, has to do with assisting the faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary Science of Ankara University to reorganize their curriculum and research.

The Ankara University phase of the contract grew as a logical development out of the agricultural technical assistance program in Turkey. The first team of agricultural technicians arrived in Turkey in 1950 to assist the Ministry of Agriculture in improving its agricultural extension and research work. This initial effort was directed at assisting in developing more effective organizations to carry out these functions, and in providing a competent staff by means of on-the-job training.

A U.S. Training program for selected employees was soon launched as a means of overcoming the deficiencies in the professional training of Ministry personnel. The program was launched with the thought that within a few years, the Ministry of Agriculture personnel could be brought up to the level of professional competence where further outside assistance would be unnecessary. As experience accumulated, it became evident to all parties concerned that as long as technical assistance was directed solely at the Ministry of Agriculture, it would be a never ending process. It was possible for the small American staff to train only a limited number of truly specialists, and these were being constantly lost to the program through transfers and shifts in personnel that took place.

The conclusion was reached, therefore, that indigenous educational facilities for training professional agricultural workers must be improved. The logical beginning place was the one agricultural university in Turkey located at Ankara, this institution being the chief source of recruits for the Ministry of Agriculture, Ankara University was established and operated by German personnel up to the beginning of World War II. Its operations, therefore, have always been pretty much along Continental lines, largely divorced from the everyday practical needs of Turkish agriculture. A few of the younger staff members had studied in the United States, however, and the U. S. technical assistance program with the Ministry of Agriculture started a ferment among the faculty which culminated in an official request for assistance in early 1954.

This request thus developed logically from a recognized need which had been revealed by previous experience with the agricultural technical assistance program. Mission staff cooperated with the officials of the University and Ministry of Agriculture in analyzing the deficiencies of the University and the assistance required to correct these deficiencies. The request submitted represented a consensus regarding the basic objectives to be accomplished. The purposes and objectives of the assistance sought were thus clearly established before an effort was made to locate a university which would service the program. It should be emphasized also that in the initial application for assistance submitted to the Mission by the Turkish government care was taken to spell out exactly what support and facilities each party - the ICA and the University- was prepared to commit to the project. Basic needs in terms of financial support and other resources were thus anticipated and provided for. Although the ICA offered, in addition to assuming the dollar costs, to provide certain local currencies, the University specifically pledged to include in its budget the funds for carrying out the project. This commitment has been instrumental since in enabling the University to obtain from the National Parliament the required annual appropriations, the Turkish application was then submitted to ICA/W with the request that a Land Grant University be retained to service it.

It was at Mission insistence that the contract was made between ICA/W and the University rather than between the University and the Turkish Government. Experience has proved the wisdom of this procedure. All matters of contract interpretation and amendment have been the subject of negotiation between the University and ICA leaving the relations of the University with the Turkish institution it serves strictly on a technical and professional level.

The contract itself, the substantive part of which the Mission had no small part in developing, does not attempt to spell out operational details, but is limited to a statement of the objectives and purposes which the University agrees to service. With respect to conditions governing operations, the general work plan developed by the Mission and the Turkish University faculty is incorporated by reference. The crucial section of the contract is the provision which states "projects shall be carried out in accordance with such agreed upon work plans, budgets and tables of organization, provided, that detailed individual work programs covering the various phases of the operations shall be prepared and approved by the Turkish agency concerned, the Chief Advisor (Head of the Nebraska Group in Turkey), and the USOM and submitted to the Contractor and ICA at Washington for implementation..."

The contract approval has in effect constituted an NFCR on the part of ICA/W, leaving to the Mission and the Nebraska Group in Turkey responsibility on the American side for details of the operation to be undertaken. In addition to having the merit of delegating to the field responsibility for operations, the device has had the further merit of affording needed flexibility in planning specific operations and providing a means of assuring that all activities undertaken in cooperation with the institution of the host country are properly planned and consistent with the purposes of the program.

Work projects have been drawn up covering each major activity such as animal science, soil science, home economics, agricultural extension, and the like. These work projects outline the curriculum and research plans for the particular subject matter department, and spell out in detail the contribution each contracting party is to make to the undertaking. Thus every activity which is undertaken, whether the bringing of American staff to Turkey, the sending of Turkish personnel to the States for training, or the purchase of equipment, is undertaken as a part of an agreed-upon program and is documented as an amendment to a work project which describes exactly what contribution the activity in question makes to accomplishing the purposes of the work projects. For example, the work project for a subject matter field such as Home Economics outlines the requirements of a Department of Home Economics and the steps for establishing it. If the project includes sending Turkish staff members to the U.S. for study, the course of study to be pursued by each staff member is agreed upon in advance as well as the teaching and research responsibilities the staff member will assume on his or her return to Turkey.

As the servicing agency the University of Nebraska Group have assumed primary responsibility for planning and preparing these work projects. The talent and experience of the agricultural staff of the Mission has, however, been freely drawn upon by the Nebraska staff. The University of Nebraska Group has full responsibility for conducting negotiations with the University of Ankara faculty, and the Mission staff has scrupulously avoided any interference with this function.

Close working relationships have been developed between the staff of the University of Nebraska Group and the members of the Agricultural Technical Assistance Group assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture. One of the objectives of the ICA agricultural technical assistance program is to strengthen and improve the working relationships between the Faculty of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture to the end that the University participates to a greater degree in agricultural extension and research work which are at present almost the exclusive responsibility of the Ministry. As a contribution to this objective effort has been made to assure participation of members of the Nebraska Group and Ankara University faculty of Agriculture on working committees of the Ministry, such as Livestock Improvement, Seed Improvement, Soils Research, etc., and also in training courses organized for Ministry of Agriculture employees.

Accomplishments to date:

The progress in carrying out the Ankara University phase of the contract has been very gratifying, and gives a basis for expecting that the major objectives and purposes will be realized.

As originally prepared the budget for the project provided for the Nebraska to furnish professional personnel to Turkey equivalent of 26 man years. Plans also called for sending Turks to the U.S. for study equivalent to approximately 60 man years. Some of these were to go for periods of study up to two years, others for less. 25 individuals were selected and sent to the United States during the academic year 1955-56, and an additional 18 have departed since.

U. S. Staff to Turkey:

Recruitment of the American staff got off to a rather slow start, but the tempo was accelerated in the summer of 1956. Nine American staff members were on duty under the Ankara University phase of the contract at the beginning of the academic year 1956-57 and a tenth arrived February 1, 1957. Excellent progress has been made in curriculum revision, establishing undergraduate departmental majors and in establishing new departments of Home Economics and Extension. Key departments such as Animal Science and Soil Science are being built up as rapidly as possible.

A review of the Ankara University contract was undertaken in the summer of 1956 with the conclusions that some revisions and extension of the original target date for termination were necessary. It is now estimated that a three year extension beyond the present expiration date of May 31, 1958 would be required. The additional costs of this extension would be \$388,000, making the total estimated budget of the University of Ankara phase of the Nebraska contract approximately \$1,100,000. It is believed with such an extension, the major objectives of the project could be assured of realization. Detailed breakdown of the budget estimates for the project are shown in TABLE I.

II

Ataturk University:

The suggestion of founding a university in Eastern Turkey was first launched by Ataturk in his annual speeches before the Grand National Assembly in the years before his death. Apparently one local survey was made in connection with the proposal at that time. The idea does not appear to have been resumed seriously, however, until 1951. In that year the Minister of Education was instructed to form a committee to carry out preliminary surveys as to the location and scope of the proposed University. This Commission was duly constituted and undertook its assignments.

A law was promulgated approving the founding of a University (Law 6059) and in a further law the name Ataturk University was chosen for the new institution (Law 6373). Under this latter law, an appropriation of 12 million TL for 5 years was authorized to defray the costs of establishing the new University.

In the summer of 1953, the Undersecretary of Agriculture, Ibrahim Sargut, who was a member of this Commission, approached the USOM Agricultural Officer relative to obtaining the assistance of the American specialists in Turkey in helping the Commission make a survey of Eastern Turkey in connection with the proposed University. Mr. Howard Finch, Vocational Education Advisor, and Mr. Harry Gould, Extension Specialist, were designated for this purpose. On the basis of this participation, a report was submitted to the Commission, recommending that the new university be established along the lines of an American Land Grant University. The American consultants saw the possibility of developing the new in-

stitution along the lines of a State University in the United States wherein there would be close collaboration between the University and the various Ministries of the Government, and particularly between the Ministry of Agriculture and the University Agricultural Faculty to the end of securing a greater interchange of ideas and greater participation of universities in agricultural research and extension work in Turkey.

It was recognized that American Land Grant Universities are the product of the unique American Federal-State political relationships which organizational relationship is not duplicated in Turkey. Stress was laid therefore on a Land Grant university as an institution dedicated to serving the welfare of the people of the region in which it is located and responsive to the needs of its community as distinguished from the classical European type of educational institution after which are patterned the existing Universities in Turkey.

This vision of the new University was grasped by the Undersecretary of Agriculture and others on the Ataturk Committee who were familiar with American institutions. The Undersecretary caused a letter to be written to President Bayar of Turkey on the eve of his departure for America in early 1954, urging him while there to solicit the assistance of the U. S. Government in establishing a new university in Eastern Turkey in the memory of the great Ataturk patterned after an American Land Grant University.

President Bayar did in fact discuss the subject with officials in the State Department, and specifically requested of Harold Stassen, then Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, assistance in realizing the project. This information was passed on to the USOM in Turkey by FOA-Washington with instructions to assist the Turkish Government in developing a request for the assistance of an American University in establishing Ataturk University.

The Agricultural staff of the USOM to whom this instruction was passed were somewhat concerned that Turkish plans relative to the new University had not sufficiently matured to the point where outside assistance would be effectively utilized. Moreover, preliminary surveys of the region to be served by the new University revealed the existence of not more than a dozen lycées (high schools) in the entire region. A large proportion of the villages of the region were even without elementary schools. These doubts were passed on to FOA-Washington with the suggestion it would be more appropriate for the time being to encourage a contract to service the Agricultural Faculty of Ankara University, which incidentally could serve the proposed new University also by training future staff members. The Mission was instructed, however, to proceed with the project in accordance with the assurances of assistance given President Bayar by Governor Stassen.

Pursuant to these instructions the Mission Agricultural staff cooperated with the Minister of Education and the Ataturk Committee in developing a formal request which was submitted to the Mission by the Turkish Government. In the request for assistance the Minister of Education stated in a letter to the Mission Director, dated April 22, 1954, that:

"It is decided that the Ataturk University in conformity with similar American institutions should be set up as a center with a direct bearing on the improvement of living conditions and to help rehabilitate this area...We would particularly request your assistance on the following:

- (a) To arrive at an agreement between our Ministry and an American University with the view to realizing the project as soon as possible.
- (b) To obtain an expert or if necessary a small group from the American University concerned, to study the work hitherto made on the subject and to discuss the project fully."

The request further indicated it was planned that the new University be established at four locations - the headquarters at Elazig but with other faculties and installations at Van, Diyarbakir, and Erzurum.

The Mission was careful to emphasize that the establishment of a new University and bringing the project to fruition as a going concern would be a long range undertaking. FOA/W was therefore urged to impress upon the institution which accepted the assignment to be prepared to enter into a relationship that might last for as long as ten years. On the recommendation of the Mission the University of Nebraska was invited to service the project and arrangements made for representatives of that institution to come to Turkey to make a preliminary survey.

Professors George S. Round and Elvin Frolik of Nebraska arrived in Ankara on June 21, 1954. It was immediately apparent to these two consultants, as it was already to the Mission staff, that the plans to segment the University and scatter it among four locations was fundamentally incompatible with the objective of establishing an integrated Land Grant type of University, and also was ambitious far beyond Turkey's needs or present capacity. Yet the plans for scattering the University among four locations was presented to the two Nebraska delegates as a firm decision of the Turkish Government. Moreover, a public position had been taken in this respect by political leaders in the Turkish national elections which were concluded in May 1954. The question was how to get reconsideration of such a fundamental issue.

The idea was hit upon of suggesting an exchange of study groups between the Turkish Government and the University of Nebraska preliminary to deciding upon a work program. This was recommended by Messrs. Round and Frolik in their report and accepted by the Turkish Government.

The Turkish party headed by the Minister of Education visited the University of Nebraska in August 1954. The Nebraska Committee headed by Dean Lambert of the University of Nebraska arrived in Turkey in late September 1954. In cooperation with Turkish officials a new survey was made of the proposed sites of the University in Eastern Turkey, and the plans for the new institution reviewed.

In its report dated November 1, 1954, the Nebraska Group strongly recommended that the new University be concentrated at one site. This recommendation by impartial outside consultants was accepted by the Turkish Government as a basis for reversing its previously announced intention of scattering the University among four sites. The Lambert report outlined comprehensively the scope of the proposed University and the steps required to bring it to realization. Initially, however, the report recommended that the University be limited to faculties of Agriculture, Engineering and Architecture, and Letters and Science. This report constituted the basis for developing contract between FOA/Washington and the University of Nebraska which was signed March 28, 1955.

The first University of Nebraska staff member and project leader, Dr. Marvel Baker, arrived in Ankara on April 13, 1955. The three additional members assigned to the Ataturk phase of the contract arrived as follows:

Stanley Smith, Architectural Advisor, May 9, 1955.
Albin Anderson, Letters & Science Advisor, June 8, 1955.
Orvis Keller, Engineering Advisor, June 18, 1955.

Prior to the arrival of the first Nebraska personnel, the Turkish Government selected Erzurum as the site of the new university. Shortly after Dr. Baker's arrival, a committee was appointed by the Minister of Education to go to Erzurum to select the campus site of the University. An area adjacent to the city was selected large enough to accommodate foreseeable future needs of the University, including land for agricultural experimental and range management purposes.

An ad hoc committee was designated by the Minister of Education to work with the Nebraska specialists in developing the University. Members of this committee consisted of fulltime university faculty members of the existing educational institutions in Turkey. In cooperation with this group, the Nebraska staff set about the task of planning and carrying out the work required to bring the university into being.

Essential steps were agreed upon as follows:

1. Preparation of the basic law for the University.
2. Organization of the University.
3. Planning the physical layout and developing the architectural plans.
4. Development of curricula, and
5. Selection and training of staff.

Some progress has been made on all phases of the work program. By agreement planning has proceeded on the basis of first establishing faculties of Agriculture, Letters and Science, and Engineering.

A draft of the proposed basic law was developed and agreed upon by the Ataturk Committee after extended debate. This draft was submitted to the Minister of Education in February 1956, and by him to other major Ministries for comment. As of January 1, 1957, however, the draft legislation had not been submitted to the Grand National Assembly.

The Turkish Government has completed the appropriation of the land for the site of the University. The physical plant layout was developed and a contest held for selecting the architectural plan for the University. Final selection of the architectural plans was made during the first week in October 1956.

In addition the following tasks have been completed and accepted in principle by the Ministry:

- (a) Outline of organization providing for the three initial faculties.
- (b) Outline of curricula for the various Departments of each faculty.

The first filing period for application of the first group of Ataturk University faculty personnel was closed on June 16, 1956. Fourteen individuals were approved from this first list to go to the U. S. for a proposed study-period equivalent to twenty man-years. Difficulties in obtaining agency clearance and other reasons reduced the number actually available to go to the U. S. for training. To date only 6 have actually departed for the U. S. in connection with the Ataturk phase of the contract.

The first two years of the Nebraska contract will soon be completed. Progress on the Ataturk phase during this time has been very modest. In addition to the normal difficulties that could be expected in carrying out the work program outlined above, operations have been handicapped by the lack of general understanding and acceptance on the part of Turkish officials concerned of the concepts of a land grant type of University. These concepts are new and different in Turkey and undoubtedly are still received with suspicion by a large part of the academic people in Turkey. Progress has been slow in obtaining acceptance of principles in framing the basic legislation and in planning the administration and organization of the University which depart radically from the existing pattern. Operations have been severely handicapped by failure of the Turkish government to establish an adequate organization with which the American personnel could work, and the continued delay in approving the basic law for the new university's operation. Since this law will establish the terms of reference for the University, define its status, and provide the basis essential for planning its development, further progress will be slow until it is passed by the Grand National Assembly. Further, in absence of the basic law, it is difficult to attract qualified personnel to the training program for Ataturk University, and impossible to give personnel who do present themselves as candidates commitments regarding their future status. Legislation must be provided in order to appoint the senior administrative staff of the University, such as the Rector and the Dean, and expedite the other operations required to bring the University into being. At the moment there is no assurance when the legislation will be passed.

In addition, efforts of the Nebraska staff have been handicapped by lack of an effective Turkish organization with which to work. The Ataturk Committee appointed by the Minister of Education and consisting entirely of University faculty members with other fulltime jobs has not been an adequate instrument through which to carry out the work necessary for the creation of Ataturk University. Not only have the committee members

been unable to devote sufficient time to the Ataturk University project, but also the committee itself has not been empowered to make the decisions necessary to move the project forward. The Mission and the Nebraska staff have so far been unsuccessful in getting the Minister of Education to establish a Technical Bureau staffed with personnel who will devote full time to the project and who are empowered to make the day-to-day decisions necessary to keep the work schedule.

As a part of the Mission's five year projection of the overall country program, a tentative estimate of the funding requirements for the Ataturk project until 1962 was made in the summer of 1956. Further dollar requirements for the project until that date were estimated at approximately \$640,000 which added to the \$655,000 already provided in the present contract would make a total requirement of approximately \$1,300,000. Such estimated needs of course assume that the Turkish Government will give the project the support required to justify U. S. assistance of this magnitude. Even this, however, would not assure that the project could be developed to the point by 1962 that further U. S. assistance was not required. Further assistance beyond that date might be necessary.

Prompt action is required on the part of the Turkish Government with respect to the enactment of the legislation establishing the charter for the University, and the creation of a fulltime Technical Group charged with responsibility for developing the University. The tours of duty of the present Nebraska staff in Turkey assigned to the Ataturk phase of the contract expire within a few months. Until the Turkish Government provides the charter for the University and a full time staff responsible for its development, there is little further the American staff can accomplish. The Mission has alerted the Turkish Government that the enactment of a charter for the University is a prerequisite to recruiting replacements for staff whose tours of duty are about to terminate, and likewise to considering any extension of the present contract.